

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF THE COLEOPTEROUS
FAMILY TENEBRIONIDAE

BY FRANK E. BLAISDELL, SR.

*California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California**Lariversius* Blaisdell, new genus¹

Labrum transverse, apex slightly sinuate at middle, deflexed in apical third and densely, strongly punctate; each puncture with a moderately long fulvous seta; angle of deflection slightly raised, behind which the surface is narrowly impunctate and smooth, thence to base densely punctate, punctures small.

Epistoma quite deeply and arcuately emarginate between the rounded lateral lobes, margin of lobes slightly reflexed and rather prominent, surface rather densely punctate, the latter slightly coarse, central part of surface slightly convex.

Mentum rather short, transverse and somewhat oblong, ligula and labial palpi exposed, capable of entire retraction; apex moderately arcuate. Last segment of maxillary palpi somewhat triangular, sensitive surface slightly oblique and oval. Last segment of labial palpi smaller and subtriangulo-oval.

Sides of head somewhat explanate over the antennal insertions and apical margin.

Eyes short and transverse, scarcely convex and somewhat sunken, not in the least prominent, except when viewed from above, partly emarginated by sides of the front; superior lobe of each slightly larger and rounded, thence to a point behind the antennal insertion narrower; temporal margin moderately prominent, the surface of the eyes directed forward and outward at narrowest part opposite side of front, about 3 facets wide, the latter slightly convex.

Antennae short, basal segment rather stout and only slightly visible from above; segments 2 to 8 inclusive cylindrical, short, third slightly the longest; 9, 10 and 11, dilated and transverse, forming a moderately wide club; eleventh segment more rounded at apex.

Pronotum not margined at apex, except just within the apical angles; lateral margins very finely and irregularly margined. Sides of prothorax densely punctate and ciliate. Intercoxal process

¹ Named after Mr. Ira LaRivers of Reno, Nevada, who furnished the material upon which this paper is based.

MATTSON

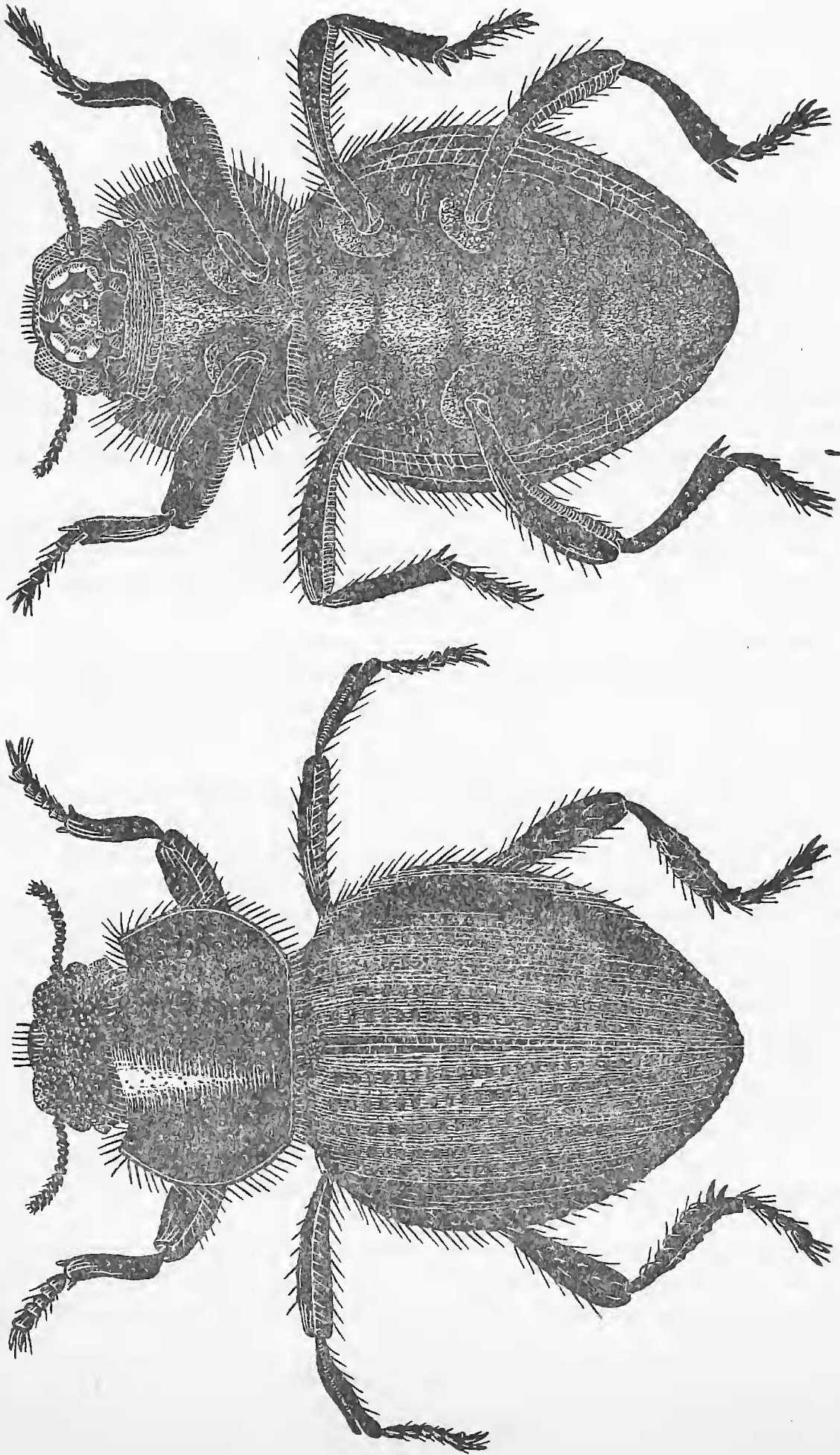


Figure 1. *Lariversus tibialis* Blaisdell, new genus and species.

arcuate and not in the least prominent posteriorly. Procoxae without trochantine. Metasternum and mesosternum broad between the coxae; mesocoxae with a small trochantine, metacoxae ovate. Side pieces small and poorly defined.

Protibiae ciliate with long yellowish cilia beneath, also along posterior and inferior margins, also for the mesotibiae.

Genotype: *Lariversius tibialis* Blaisdell, new species.

Lariversius tibialis Blaisdell, new species

Form oblong-oval, a little more than twice as long as wide, moderately convex; color piceous to moderately rufous. Luster shining to somewhat alutaceous. Sides of prothorax rather densely invested with rather long yellow pubescence, also sides of elytra; surface of sterna with scattered, short setiform hairs.

Head moderate in size, about twice as wide as long before the post-ocular line, and about equally wide across the eyes and sides over the antennal insertions. Sides of head somewhat explanate over the antennal insertions and apical margin; sides feebly arcuate and slightly convergent anteriorly, feebly emarginate at the feebly oblique epistomal sutures, thence arcuate to the lateral epistomal lobes. Submentum transverse with sides rounded, feebly bilobed in front and with a median longitudinal impression beneath. Epistoma transverse, quite deeply and somewhat emarginate apically between the arcuately prominent lateral lobes; margins of the latter slightly reflexed, the surface slightly concave and rather densely and finely punctulate. Epistomal sutures rather feeble, more or less to obsolete centrally and feebly oblique to the small lateral emargination. Frons feebly convex centrally and laterally before the eyes, rather sparsely punctate, the punctures moderately small, vertex more or less impunctate and smooth. Antennae relatively short, moderate in stoutness, six-sevenths as long as width of pronotal apex, segments closely articulated; first segment invisible beneath the explanate side of the frons, segments two to the eighth short and annular, segments nine and ten slightly wider and transverse, the eleventh oval, the three forming a club.

Eyes short, transverse, scarcely convex, not in the least prominent, except when viewed from above, partly emarginated by the frontal process; superior lobe of each slightly larger and rounded thence narrower to a point behind the antennal insertion, temporal angle moderately prominent. Surface of the eyes directed forward and outward at narrowest part in line of the sides of the front and there about three facets in length.

Pronotum slightly oval, about one-third as wide as width at middle or equal to the length, broadly and not deeply emarginate between the rather small, slightly prominent and obtuse apical angles, margin not beaded at apex, except at the angles; side

margin broadly and continuously—including base—arcuate from side to side, very feebly beaded. Disk not prominent laterally, moderately and evenly convex, surface smooth, very sparsely punctulate, punctures a little larger against the margins, especially at the apical angles.

Prothoracic sides convex and flush with the discal margin, rather densely punctate, each puncture finely muricate and with a rather long yellowish hair. Intercoxal process of the prosternum arcuate between the coxae, terminating in a short blunt point. Procoxae without trochanter.

Elytra slightly longer than wide, as viewed from above, viewed more obliquely one-seventh longer than wide, one-sixth wider than pronotum. Base not margined. Widest about one-fourth from base. Form suboval, sides broadly arcuate in basal two-thirds, thence more convergent in apical third, apex obtuse. Disk moderately convex, laterally broadly declivous and inflexed to the epipleurae, apically obliquely declivous to the apex. Surface quite densely muricately punctate viewed from above irregularly punctate, viewed obliquely lengthwise series are somewhat evident; laterally and apically each puncture has a short seta.

First abdominal segment equal in length to the combined length of the second and third segments, the intercoxal part transverse and angulate; combined length of third and fourth segments quite equal to that of the fifth; fourth shortest and two-thirds as long as third. Length (anterior pronotal margin to sutural apex) 9 mm., breadth 5.4 mm.

Holotype: (No. 5213, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.): Collected in sand dunes near PYRAMID LAKE, NEVADA, August 16, 1941, by Ira La Rivers.

Paratypes: Eighty-five specimens from type locality collected on above date as well as on August 24 and September 1, 1941, by Ira La Rivers. These are deposited in the La Rivers Collection, California Academy of Sciences, U. S. National Museum, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, American Museum of Natural History, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, and the British Museum of Natural History.

PERSONAL NOTE

Hugh B. Leech of the Forest Insect Laboratory, Vernon, B. C., has accepted a position in the Department of Entomology of the California Academy of Sciences. Mr. Leech will assist with general curatorial work and will carry on his research on aquatic and other Coleoptera.